

**Environmental Compatibility  
Research Workshop III  
Emissions Presentation**

**Monterey, California  
July 7-9, 1998**

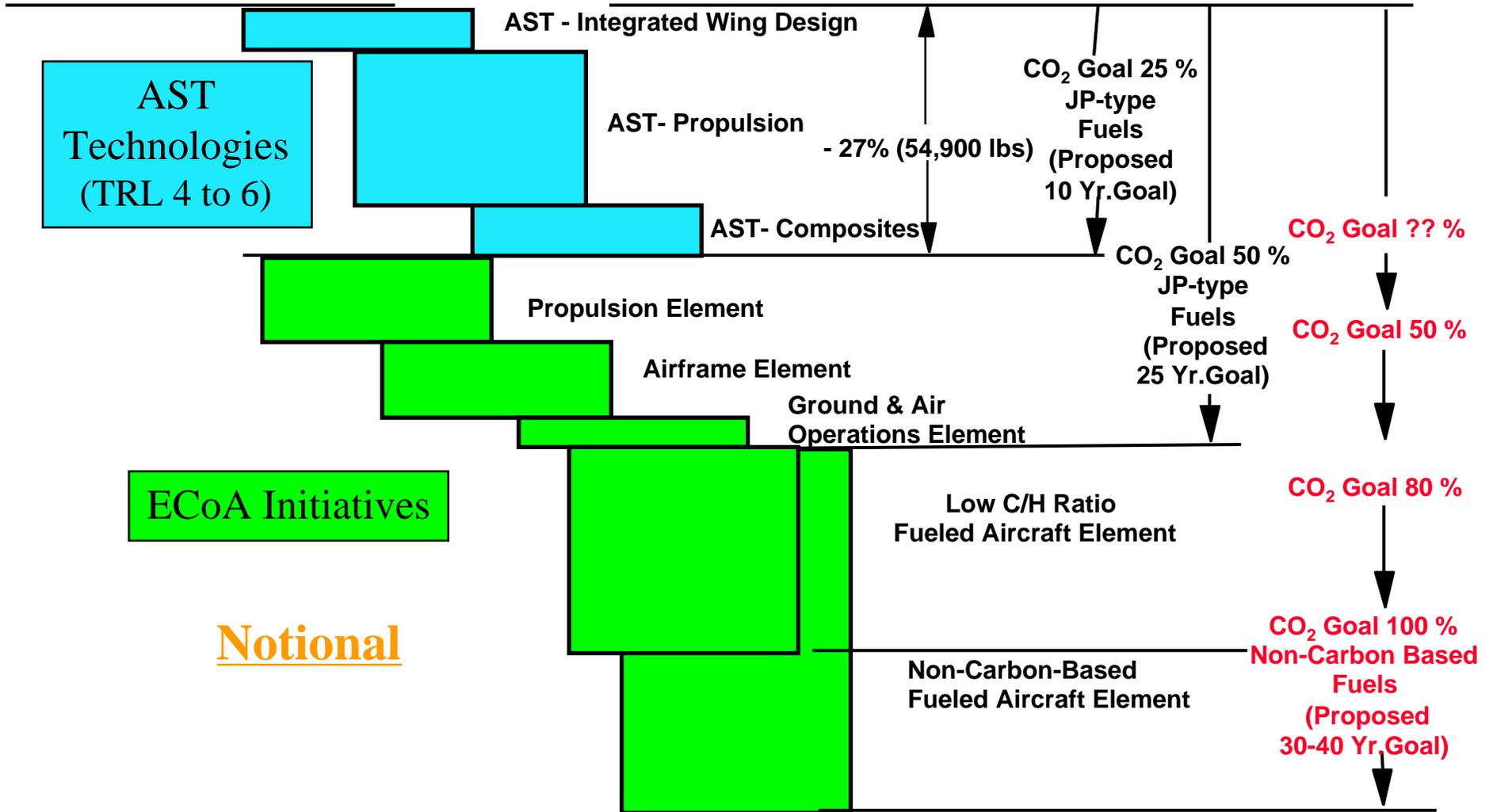
**John E. Rohde  
NASA Lewis Research Center**

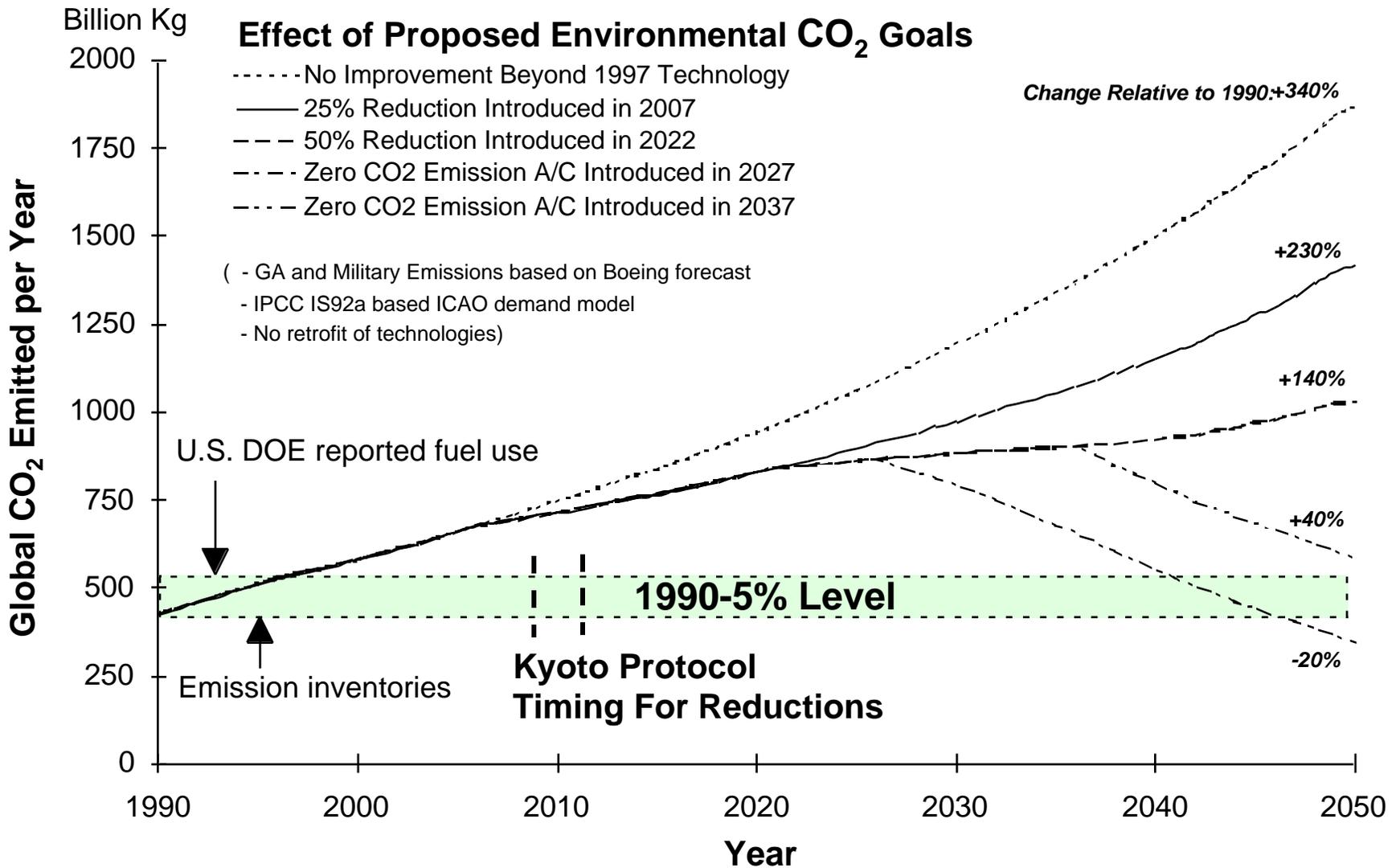
# Environmental Program CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Reduction Waterfall

## LONG HAUL/MEDIUM CAPACITY CONVENTIONAL SUBSONIC TRANSPORT

2-Engine, 325 Passengers, 6500 nmi Design Range, 10000 ft Field Length

Fuel Burn = 205,800 lbs  
1995 EIS Technology





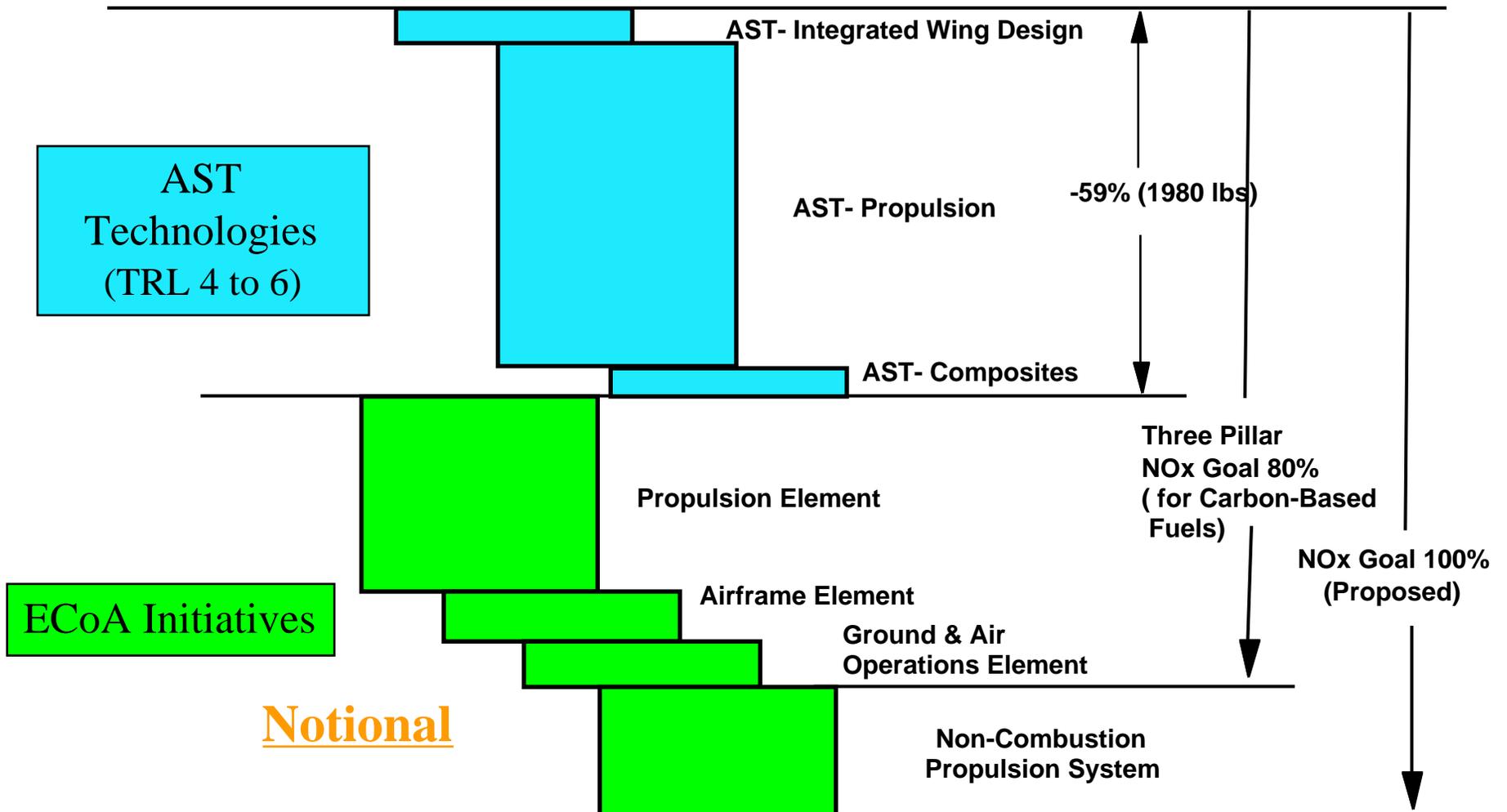
**Effectiveness of Advanced Technology In Reducing Total CO<sub>2</sub> Emitted From Aircraft**

# Environmental Program NOx Emission Reduction Waterfall

## LONG HAUL/MEDIUM CAPACITY CONVENTIONAL SUBSONIC TRANSPORT

2-Engine, 325 Passengers, 6500 nmi Design Range, 10000 ft Field Length

NOx Emitted = 3360 lbs  
1995 EIS Technology

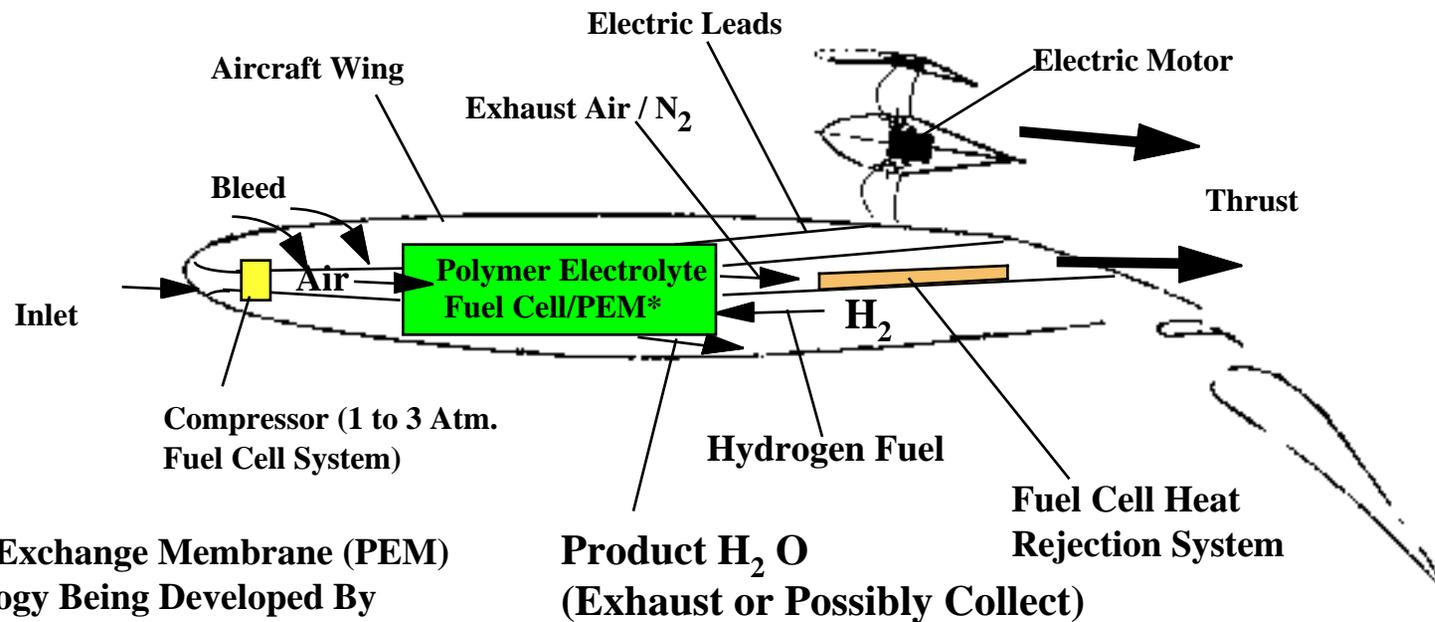


# Zero-Emissions 777-Type Aircraft?

## Results for 6500 nmi. Mission

Power	Take off Weight Gross lbs.	Fuel lbs.	CO2 1000 lbs.	CO2 % Reduction	NOx lbs.	NOx % Reduction	* Other Emittants Reduction
Kerosene (SOA) Turbofan	613,300	239,800	757	-	4500	-	-
Kerosene Adv. Turbofan	343,850	82,700	261	(Base )	1085	(Base )	(Base )
Methane	353,150	73,500	202	23	962	11 %	23 % Unburned H/ C, CO & Part. (Except H <sub>2</sub> O & Aero.)
Hydrogen Turbofan	294,500	29,100	0	100 %	806	26 %	100 % Unburned H/ C, CO & Part. (Except H <sub>2</sub> O & Aero.)
Nuclear / Kerosene Turbofan	480,000	9,000	28.4	89.1 %	1286	Increase	86 % Unburned H/ C, CO & Part. (Except H <sub>2</sub> O & Aero.)
Hydrogen / Fuel Cell	577,250	51,750	0	100 %	0	100 %	100 % Other Emittants (Collect H <sub>2</sub> O ?)

\* Aerosols, Particulates, Unburned H/C, CO, and H<sub>2</sub>O



\* Proton Exchange Membrane (PEM)  
Technology Being Developed By  
Automotive Industry

**Fuel Cell / Electric Motor / Mini Fan Propulsion System**  
(PEM Fuel Cells also being applied to space transportation technology up-grades for the Space Shuttle.)

# Revolutionary Concepts

(Detailed System PAI Studies Needed to Understand)

## Revolutionary for Carbon-Based Fuel System Concepts

### AIRFRAME

2022

- Double-Bubble Fuselage
- Blended Wing Body
- Box Wing
-  • Strut Braced Wing

### PROPULSION

2022

- Distributed Propulsor
-  • Smart Adaptive Engines (MEMS, Aspirative)
- New Cycles
- Adv. Methane Cooled Engine

## Revolutionary for Non-Carbon Based Fuel System Concepts

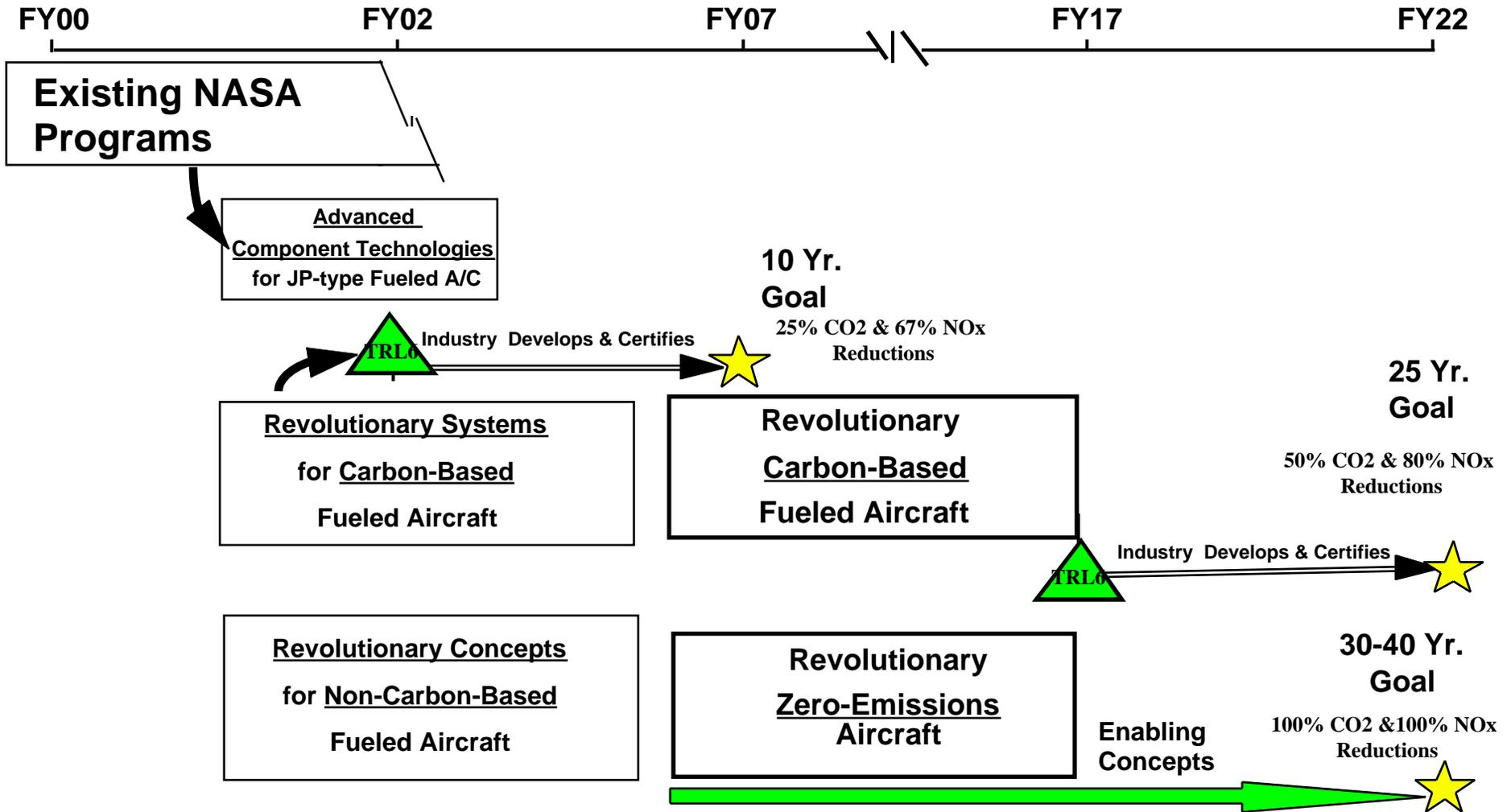
2027-2037

-  • Tailless Aircraft
- Intermodal Transport Aircraft
- Fluidic Aerodynamic Control
- Plasma Enhanced Performance

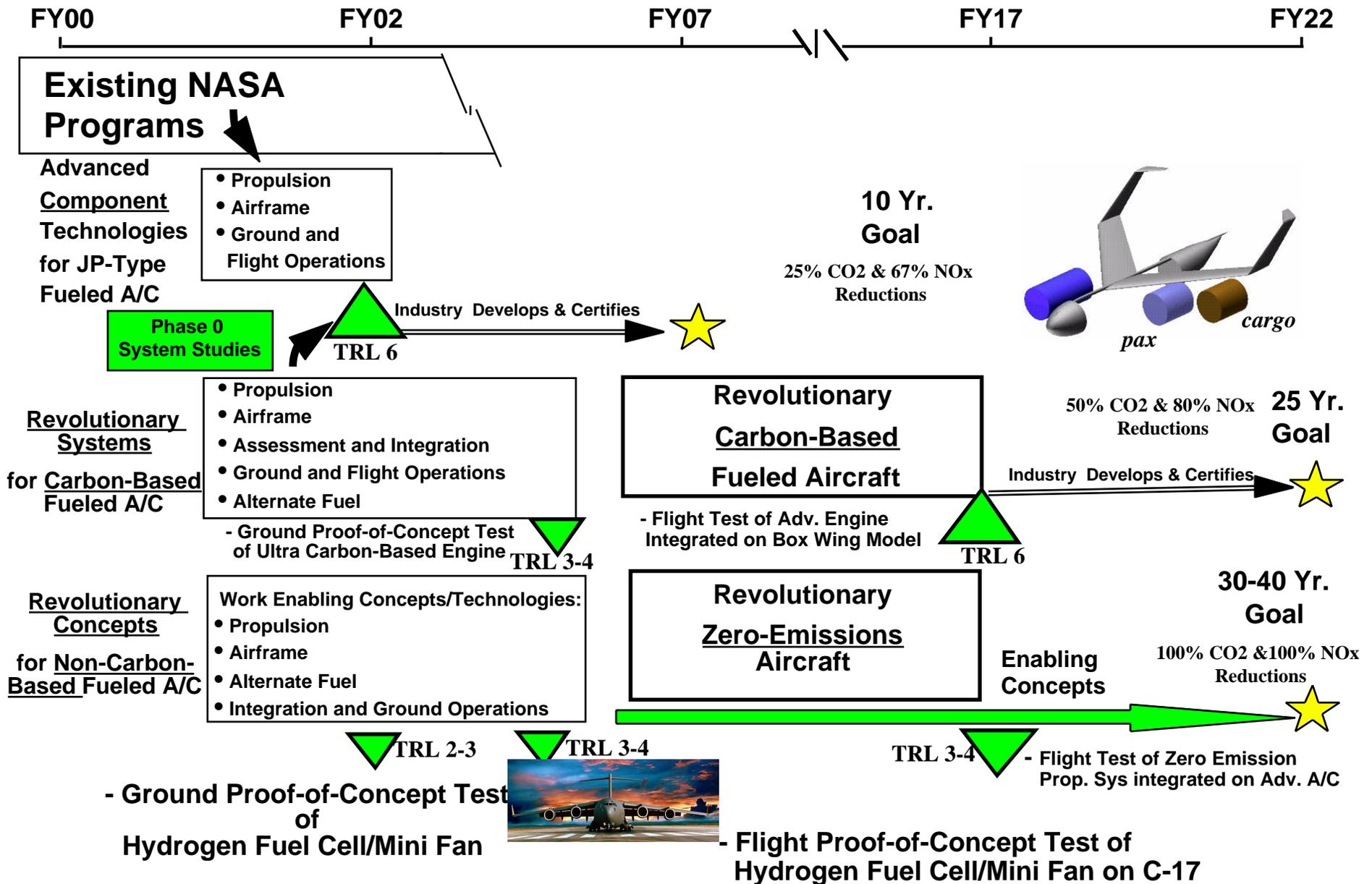
2027-2037

-  • Hydrogen Fuel Cell / Mini Fan
- Adv. Hydrogen Cooled Engine with Liquid Air/N<sub>2</sub> Separation
- Microengines / Lithium Fuel Cell

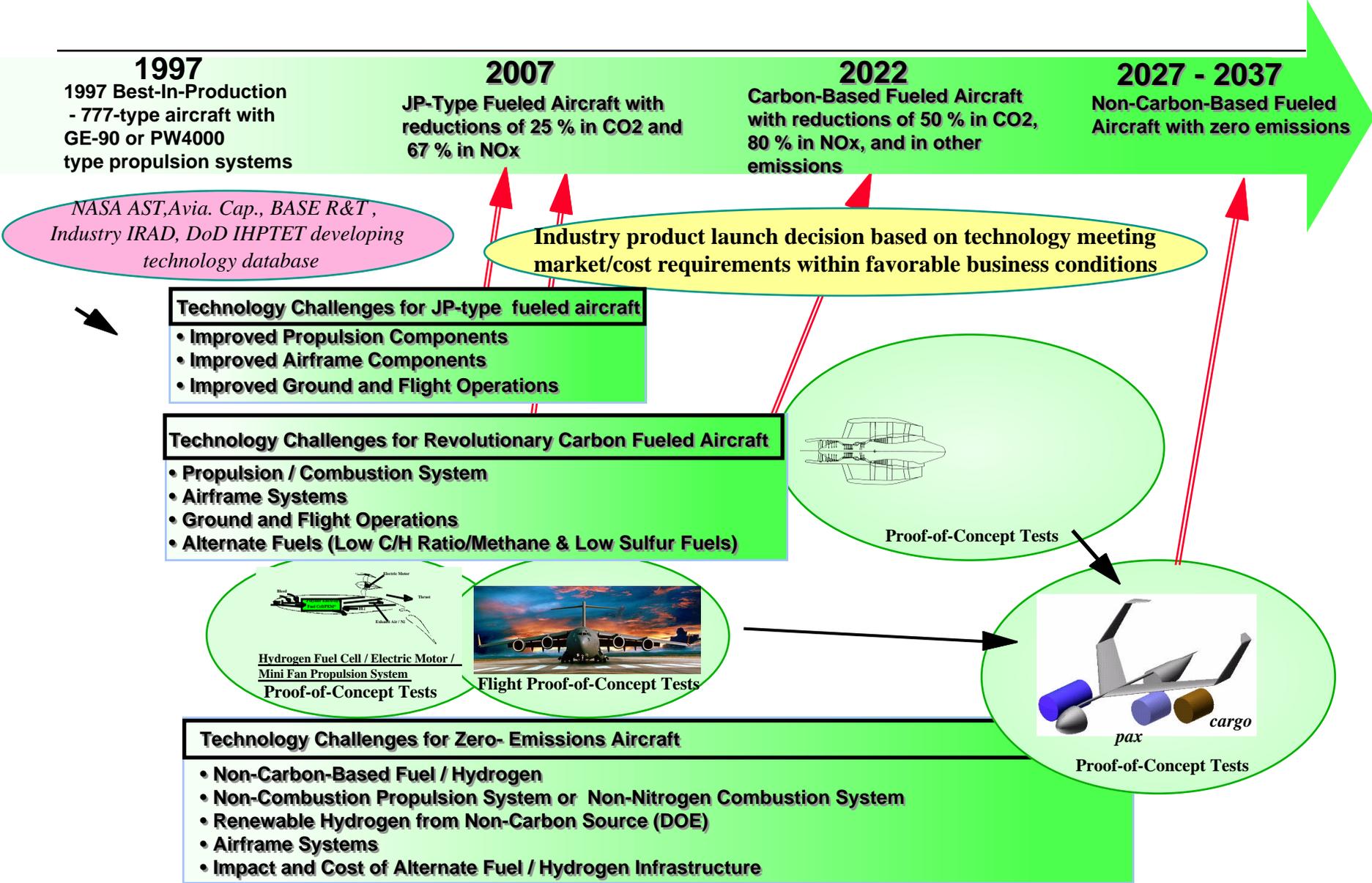
# Potential Environmental Emissions Roadmap Overview



# Environmental Emissions Level 1 Roadmap



# Reduce Emissions of Future Aircraft by a Factor of Three Within 10 Years, by a Factor of Five Within 25 Years, and Totally Within 30 to 40 Years.



# 2007 - Technology Challenges for JP-Type Fueled Aircraft with reductions of 25 % in CO<sub>2</sub> and 67 % in NO<sub>x</sub>

## Technical Objectives

- Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from Future Aircraft by 25 % in 10 years.
- Reduce NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions from Future Aircraft by 67 % in 10 years.
- Address New Emission Concerns by Characterize Emission Levels of Aerosols, Particulates, and Other Minor Trace Species to their Lowest Practical Limits.
- Enable These Emissions Improvements While Also Improving Safety and Affordability of Operations
- 



## Airframe Technology Challenges:

- Composite Wing (Jnt.w/AST)
- Improved Aerodynamics (Jnt.w/AST)
- Laminar Flow Control
- Monolithic Structures

## Propulsion Technology Challenges :

- Ultra High Bypass Ratio/ Quiet Engine (Jnt.w/AST\*)
  - Light Weight, High Temp. Mat'l. & Struct. (Jnt.w/AST)
  - Non-Traditional Prop/Airframe Integ.
  - Intelligent Controls/ MEMS
- Combustion
  - Improved injectors and liners
    - 70% NO<sub>x</sub> reduction (Jnt.w/AST)
  - Characterize Other Emissions (Jnt.w/AST, Base R&T & HSR)

## Operations, Modeling, & Assessment:

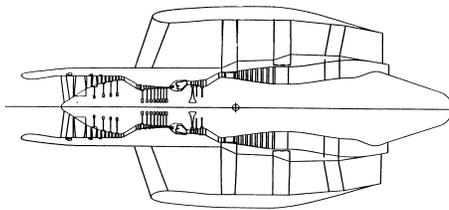
- Improved Ground Operations
- Improved Flight Operations
- Improved Modeling and Assessments (Jnt.w/AST)

\* Joint with AST, Base R&T, or HSR

# 2022 - Technology Challenges for Carbon-Based Fueled Aircraft with reductions of 50 % in CO<sub>2</sub>, 80 % in NO<sub>x</sub>, and in other emissions

## Technical Objectives

- Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from Future Aircraft by 50 % in 25 years.
- Reduce NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions from Future Aircraft by 80 % in 25 years.
- Address New Emission Concerns by Reducing Emission Levels of Aerosols, Particulates, and Other Minor Trace Species to their Lowest Practical Limits.
- Enable These Emissions Improvements While Also Improving Safety and Affordability of Operations
- 



## Propulsion Technology Challenges :

- Proof-of-Concept Tests of Revolutionary Carbon-Based Fueled Propulsion System
  - Smart Adaptive Engine (MEMS, Aspirative )
  - New Cycles/ Adv. Methane Cooled Engine
- Proof-of-Concept Tests of Revolutionary Carbon-Based Fueled Combustion System
  - Multi-Staged & Variable Geom.- 80% NO<sub>x</sub> reduction
  - Reduce Other Emissions
- Alternate Fuels (Low C/H Ratio/Methane & Low Sulfur Fuels)

## Airframe Technology Challenges:

- Proof-of-Concept Tests of Revolutionary Carbon-Based Fueled Airframe Systems
  - Slatless/Flapless Airfoils
  - Active Piezoelectrics
  - Fluidic Thrust Vectoring
  - Box vs. Strut vs. Blended Wing
  - Opto-Electronics
  - Designer Materials/Structures

## Operations, Modeling, & Assessment:

- Revolutionary Ground Operations
- Revolutionary Flight Operations
- Improved Assessments

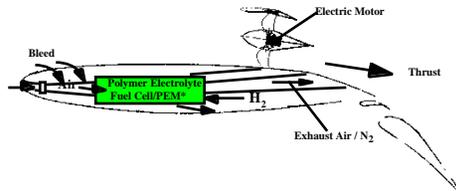
# 2027-2037 - Technology Challenges for Non-Carbon Based Fueled Aircraft with Zero Emissions

## Technical Objectives

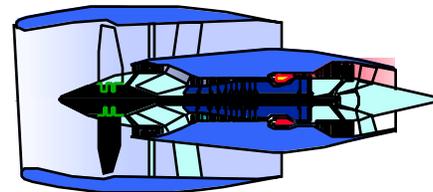
### ➤ Zero-Emissions Aircraft

- Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from Future Aircraft by 100 % in 30 to 40 years.
- Reduce NOx Emissions from Future Aircraft by 100 % in 30 to 40 years.
- Reduce Aerosols, Particulates, and Other Minor Trace Species Emissions from Future Aircraft by 100 % in 30 to 40 years.
- Enable These Emissions Improvements While Also Improving Safety and Affordability of Operations

➤



Hydrogen Fuel Cell / Electric Motor / Mini Fan Propulsion System



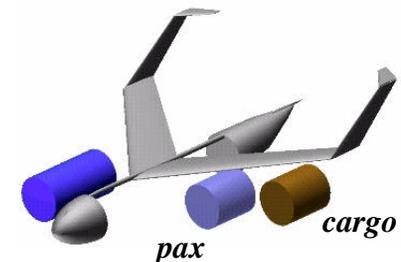
Alternate Advanced Hydrogen Cooled Engine With Liquid Air/ N<sub>2</sub> Separation

## Propulsion Technology Challenges :

- Ground Proof-of-Concept Test of Non-Combustion Propulsion System
- Flight Proof-of-Concept Test of Non-Combustion Propulsion System
- Hydrogen Cooled Propulsion System With Non-Nitrogen Combustion System
- Renewable Hydrogen from Non-CO<sub>2</sub> Producing Source (DOE)

## Airframe Technology Challenges:

- Proof-of-Concept Tests of Revolutionary Non-Carbon-Based Fueled Airframe Systems
  - Non-Traditional Fuel Storage
  - Noncircular Pressure Vessels
  - Electric Airplane

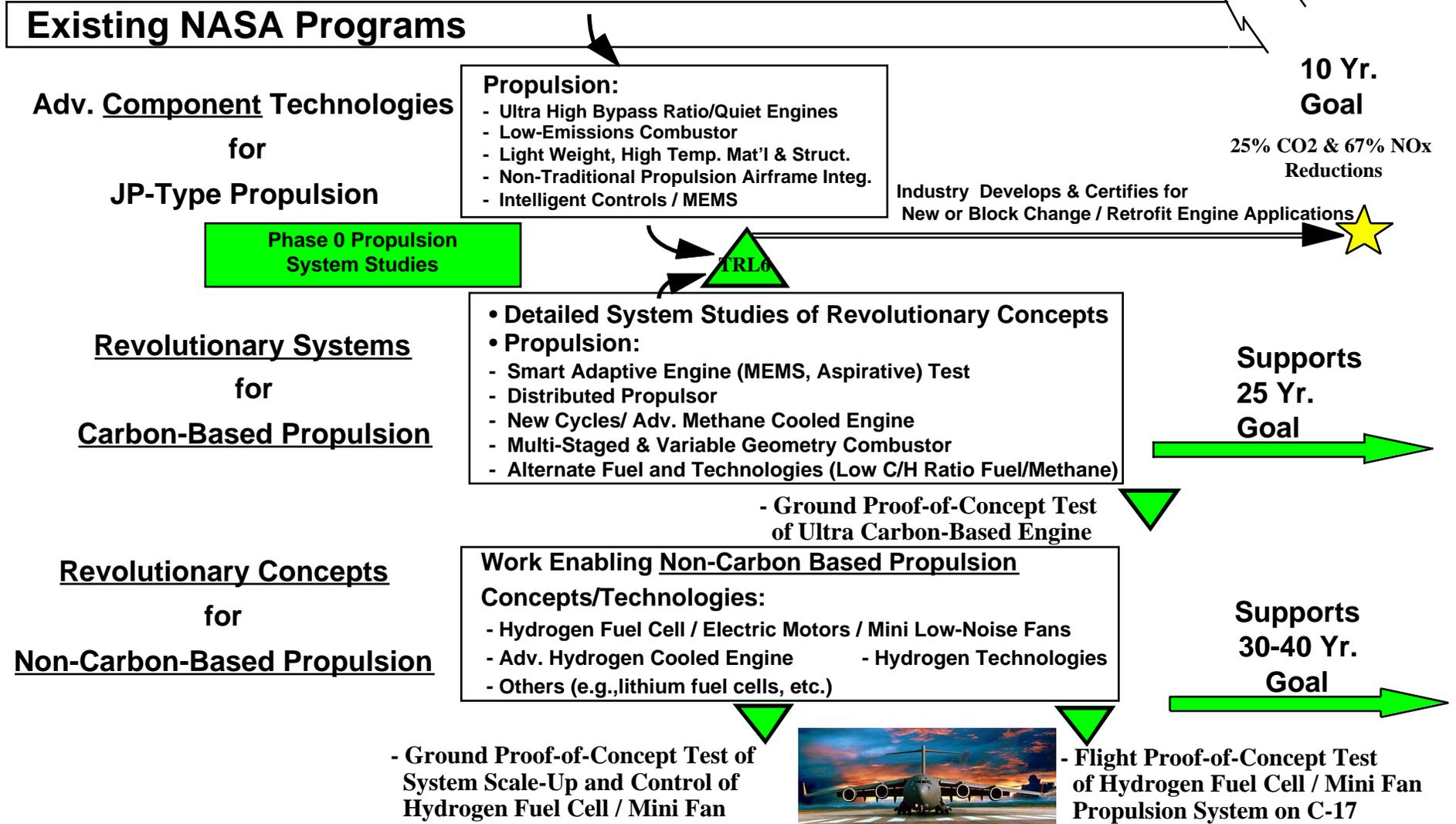


## Operations Challenges :

- Hydrogen Handling

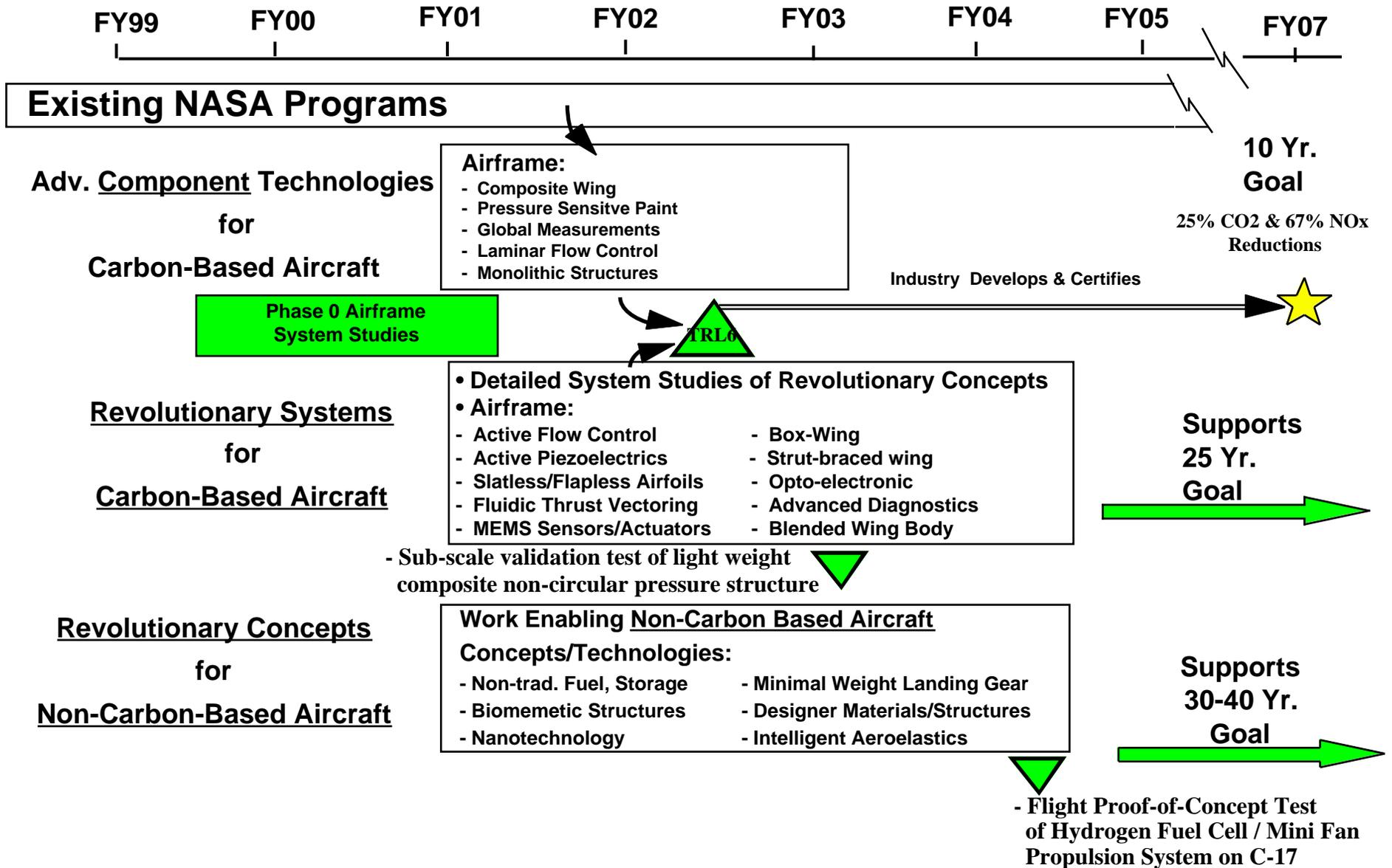
# Potential Environmental Emissions Propulsion Level 2 Plan

FY99      FY00      FY01      FY02      FY03      FY04      FY05      FY07



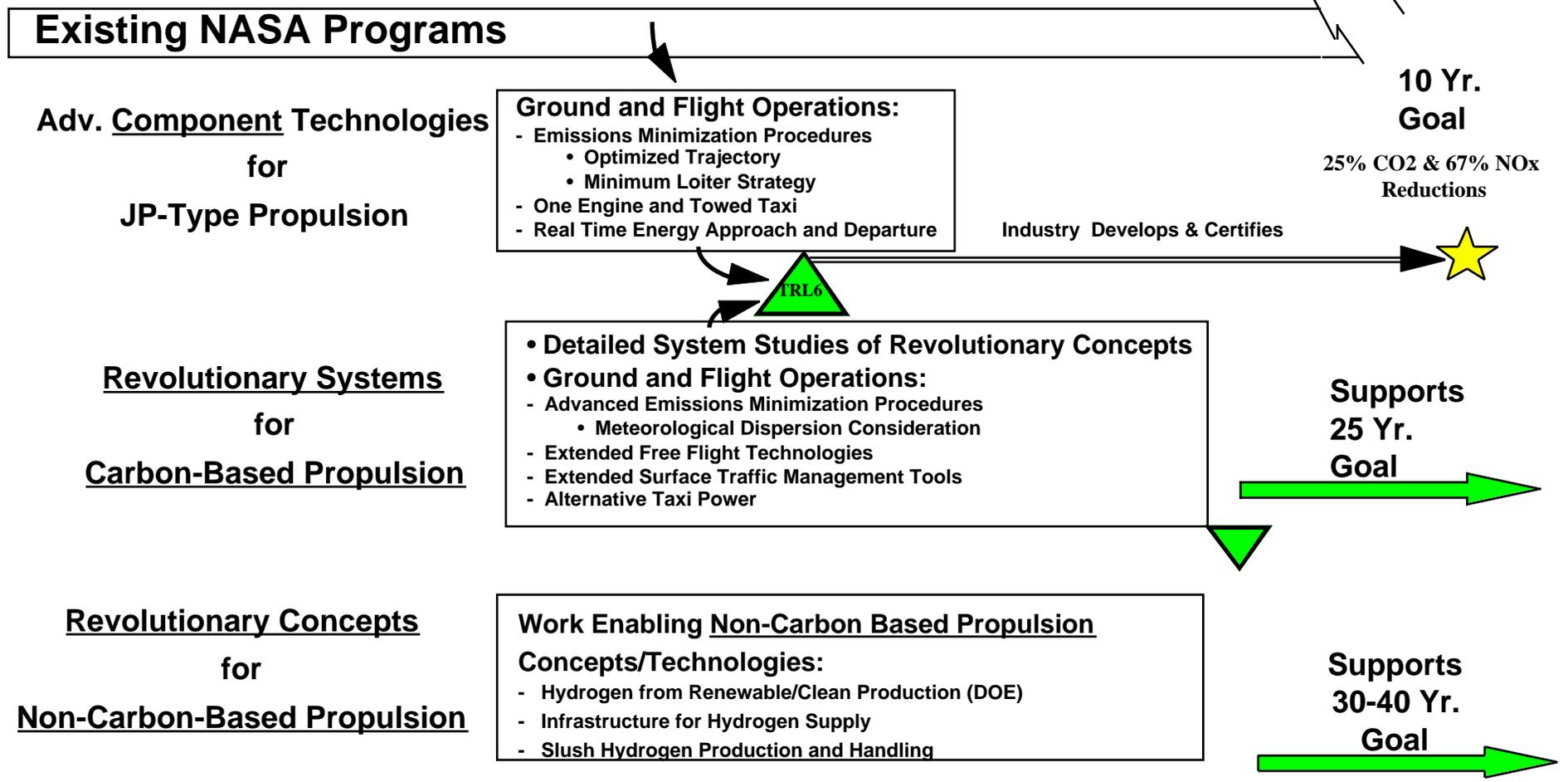
# Potential Environmental Emissions

## Airframe Level 2 Plan



# Potential Environmental Emissions Ground and Flight Operations Level 2 Plan

FY99      FY00      FY01      FY02      FY03      FY04      FY05      FY07



# Impact Emissions Metrics Definition

Mandate

	Pillar	CO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>x</sub>	Others
<b>Global Warming Reversal</b>	-	-25% in 10 Yrs. -50% in 25 Yrs. -100% in 30-40 Yrs.	- - -	- Max. Practical in 25Yrs. 100% in 30-40 Yrs
<b>Improved Local Air Quality</b>	- 67% in 10 Yrs. - 80% in 25 Yrs.	- - -	- 67% in 10 Yrs - 80 % in 25 Yrs. -100% in 30-40 Yrs.	- Max. Practical in 25 Yrs. 100% in 30-40 Yrs.
<b>Ozone Layer Recovery</b>	- 67% in 10 Yrs. - 80% in 25 Yrs.	- - -	- 67% in 10 Yrs. - 80% in 25 Yrs. -100% in 30-40 Yrs.	- - -

# Reduce Emissions of Future Aircraft by a Factor of Three Within 10 Years, by a Factor of Five Within 25 Years, and Totally Within 30 to 40 Years.

